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► **To cite this version:**

| Frank Vega. The Riemann Hypothesis Could Be True. 2021. <hal-03417987>

HAL Id: hal-03417987

<https://hal.science/hal-03417987v1>

Preprint submitted on 6 Nov 2021

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The Riemann Hypothesis Could Be True

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Abstract

The Riemann hypothesis has been considered to be the most important unsolved problem in pure mathematics. The David Hilbert's list of 23 unsolved problems contains the Riemann hypothesis. Besides, it is one of the Clay Mathematics Institute's Millennium Prize Problems. The Robin criterion states that the Riemann hypothesis is true if and only if the inequality $\sigma(n) < e^\gamma \times n \times \log \log n$ holds for all natural numbers $n > 5040$, where $\sigma(x)$ is the sum-of-divisors function and $\gamma \approx 0.57721$ is the Euler-Mascheroni constant. The Nicolas criterion states that the Riemann hypothesis is true if and only if the inequality $\prod_{q \leq q_n} \frac{q}{q-1} > e^\gamma \times \log \theta(q_n)$ is satisfied for all primes $q_n > 2$, where $\theta(x)$ is the Chebyshev function. Using both inequalities, we show that the Riemann hypothesis could be true.

Keywords: Riemann hypothesis, Robin inequality, Nicolas inequality, Chebyshev function, prime numbers

2000 MSC: 11M26, 11A41, 11A25

1. Introduction

The Riemann hypothesis is a conjecture that the Riemann zeta function has its zeros only at the negative even integers and complex numbers with real part $\frac{1}{2}$ [1, 2]. In mathematics, the Chebyshev function $\theta(x)$ is given by

$$\theta(x) = \sum_{q \leq x} \log q$$

where $q \leq x$ means all the prime numbers q that are less than or equal to x . Let $N_n = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times \dots \times p_n$ denotes a primorial number of order n such that p_n is the n^{th} prime number. Thus, $\theta(q_n) = \log N_n$. Say Nicolas(q_n) holds provided

$$\prod_{q \leq q_n} \frac{q}{q-1} > e^\gamma \times \log \theta(q_n).$$

The constant $\gamma \approx 0.57721$ is the Euler-Mascheroni constant and \log is the natural logarithm. The importance of this inequality is:

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Preprint submitted to Elsevier

November 6, 2021

Theorem 1.1. *Nicolas(q_n) holds for all prime numbers $q_n > 2$ if and only if the Riemann hypothesis is true [1].*

As usual $\sigma(n)$ is the sum-of-divisors function of n [3]:

$$\sum_{d|n} d$$

where $d | n$ means the integer d divides n and $d \nmid n$ signifies that the integer d does not divide n . Define $f(n)$ to be $\frac{\sigma(n)}{n}$. Say Robins(n) holds provided

$$f(n) < e^\gamma \times \log \log n.$$

The importance of this inequality is:

Theorem 1.2. *If the Riemann Hypothesis is false, then there are infinitely many natural numbers $n > 5040$ such that Robins(n) does not hold [2].*

It is known that Robins(n) holds for many classes of numbers n . We recall that an integer n is said to be square free if for every prime divisor q of n we have $q^2 \nmid n$ [3].

Theorem 1.3. *Robins(n) holds for all natural numbers $n > 5040$ that are square free [3].*

Let $q_1 = 2, q_2 = 3, \dots, q_m$ be the first m consecutive primes, then an integer of the form $\prod_{i=1}^m q_i^{a_i}$ with $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_m \geq 0$ is called an Hardy-Ramanujan integer [3]. Based on the theorem 1.2, we know this result:

Theorem 1.4. *If the Riemann Hypothesis is false, then there are infinitely many natural numbers $n > 5040$ which are an Hardy-Ramanujan integer and Robins(n) does not hold [3].*

We define $H = \gamma - B$ such that $B \approx 0.2614972128$ is the Meissel-Mertens constant [4]. For all real numbers $x \geq 2$, the function $u(x)$ is defined as follows

$$u(x) = \sum_{q>x} \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) - \frac{1}{q} \right).$$

For all real numbers $x > 1$, we define:

$$\delta(x) = \left(\sum_{q \leq x} \frac{1}{q} - \log \log x - B \right).$$

Definition 1.5. *We define another function:*

$$\varpi(x) = \left(\sum_{q \leq x} \frac{1}{q} - \log \log \theta(x) - B \right)$$

for all real numbers $x \geq 3$.

Putting all together yields the proof that the inequality $\varpi(p) > u(p)$ is satisfied for a prime number $p \geq 3$ if and only if Nicolas(p) holds. In this way, we introduce another criterion for the Riemann hypothesis based on the Nicolas criterion and deduce some of its consequences.

2. Known Results

We know from the constant H , the following formula:

Theorem 2.1. [3].

$$\sum_q \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) - \frac{1}{q} \right) = \gamma - B = H.$$

We know this property for the Chebyshev function:

Theorem 2.2. [5].

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\theta(x)}{x} = 1.$$

Mertens second theorem states that:

Theorem 2.3. [4].

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \delta(x) = 0.$$

We know these properties for the function $f(n)$:

Theorem 2.4. [6]. Let $\prod_{i=1}^m q_i^{a_i}$ be the representation of n as a product of primes $q_1 < \dots < q_m$ with natural numbers as exponents a_1, \dots, a_m . Then,

$$f(n) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i}{q_i - 1} \right) \times \prod_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_i^{a_i+1}} \right).$$

Theorem 2.5. [3]. For all natural numbers $n > 1$:

$$f(n) < \prod_{q|n} \frac{q}{q-1}.$$

We know this result for the Riemann zeta function:

Theorem 2.6. [7].

$$\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{q_k^2}} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_k^2}{q_k^2 - 1} = \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

Finally, we know that:

Theorem 2.7. [1]. For all real numbers $x \geq 2$:

$$0 < u(x) \leq \frac{1}{2 \times (x-1)}.$$

3. A Central Lemma

The following is a key theorem. It gives an upper bound on $f(n)$ that holds for all natural numbers n . The bound is too weak to prove $\text{Robins}(n)$ directly, but is critical because it holds for all natural numbers n . Further the bound only uses the primes that divide n and not how many times they divide n .

Theorem 3.1. Let $n > 1$ and let all its prime divisors be $q_1 < \dots < q_m$. Then,

$$f(n) < \frac{\pi^2}{6} \times \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i}.$$

Proof. We use that theorem 2.5:

$$f(n) < \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i}{q_i - 1}.$$

Now, for every prime $q > 1$,

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{q^2}} = \frac{q^2}{q^2 - 1}.$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{q^2}} \times \frac{q + 1}{q} &= \frac{q^2}{q^2 - 1} \times \frac{q + 1}{q} \\ &= \frac{q}{q - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

Then by theorem 2.6,

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{q_i^2}} < \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

Putting this together yields the proof:

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &< \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i}{q_i - 1} \\ &\leq \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{q_i^2}} \times \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i} \\ &< \frac{\pi^2}{6} \times \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i}. \end{aligned}$$

□

4. A Simple Case

We can easily prove that $\text{Robins}(n)$ is true for certain kind of numbers:

Theorem 4.1. $\text{Robins}(n)$ holds for all natural numbers $n > 5040$ when $q \leq 5$, where q is the largest prime divisor of n .

Proof. Let $n > 5040$ and let all its prime divisors be $q_1 < \dots < q_m \leq 5$, then we need to prove

$$f(n) < e^\gamma \times \log \log n$$

that is true when

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i}{q_i - 1} \leq e^\gamma \times \log \log n$$

according to the theorem 2.5. For the prime divisors $q_1 < \dots < q_m \leq 5$,

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i}{q_i - 1} \leq \frac{2 \times 3 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 4} = 3.75 < e^\gamma \times \log \log(5040) \approx 3.81.$$

For all natural numbers $n > 5040$, we note that

$$e^\gamma \times \log \log(5040) < e^\gamma \times \log \log n$$

and therefore, the proof is complete when $q_1 < \dots < q_m \leq 5$. □

5. The Function $\varpi(x)$

Theorem 5.1. *The inequality $\varpi(p) > u(p)$ is satisfied for a prime number $p \geq 3$ if and only if Nicolas(p) holds.*

Proof. We start from the inequality:

$$\varpi(p) > u(p)$$

which is equivalent to

$$\left(\sum_{q \leq p} \frac{1}{q} - \log \log \theta(p) - B \right) > \sum_{q > p} \left(\log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) - \frac{1}{q} \right).$$

We add the following formula to the both sides of the inequality,

$$\sum_{q \leq p} \left(\log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) - \frac{1}{q} \right)$$

and due to the theorem 2.1, we obtain that

$$\sum_{q \leq p} \log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) - \log \log \theta(p) - B > H$$

because of

$$H = \sum_{q \leq p} \left(\log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) - \frac{1}{q} \right) + \sum_{q > p} \left(\log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) - \frac{1}{q} \right)$$

and

$$\sum_{q \leq p} \log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) = \sum_{q \leq p} \frac{1}{q} + \sum_{q \leq p} \left(\log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) - \frac{1}{q} \right).$$

We distribute it and remove B from the both sides:

$$\sum_{q \leq p} \log \left(\frac{q}{q-1} \right) > \gamma + \log \log \theta(p)$$

since $H = \gamma - B$. If we apply the exponentiation to the both sides of the inequality, then we have that

$$\prod_{q \leq p} \frac{q}{q-1} > e^\gamma \times \log \theta(p)$$

which means that $\text{Nicolas}(p)$ holds. The same happens in the reverse implication. \square

Theorem 5.2. *The Riemann hypothesis is true if and only if the inequality $\varpi(p) > u(p)$ is satisfied for all prime numbers $p \geq 3$.*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of theorems 1.1 and 5.1. \square

Theorem 5.3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \varpi(x) = 0.$$

Proof. We know that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \varpi(x) = 0$ for the limits $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \delta(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\theta(x)}{x} = 1$. In this way, this is a consequence from the theorems 2.2 and 2.3. \square

6. Robin and Nicolas Inequalities

Theorem 6.1. *Let $\prod_{i=1}^m q_i^{a_i}$ be the representation of an Hardy-Ramanujan integer $n > 5040$ as a product of primes $q_1 < \dots < q_m$ with natural numbers as exponents $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_m \geq 0$. If $\text{Robins}(n)$ does not hold, then $\text{Nicolas}(q_m)$ holds indeed.*

Proof. When $\text{Robins}(n)$ does not hold, then

$$f(n) \geq e^\gamma \times \log \log n.$$

We assume that $\text{Nicolas}(q_m)$ does not hold as well. Consequently,

$$\prod_{q \leq q_m} \frac{q}{q-1} \leq e^\gamma \times \log \log N_m.$$

According to the theorem 2.5,

$$\begin{aligned} e^\gamma \times \log \log N_m &\geq \prod_{q \leq q_m} \frac{q}{q-1} \\ &> f(n) \\ &\geq e^\gamma \times \log \log n. \end{aligned}$$

However, this implies that $N_m > n$ which is a contradiction since $n > 5040$ is an Hardy-Ramanujan integer. \square

7. Ancillary Theorem

Theorem 7.1.

$$\sum_q \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{q} \right) \right) = \log \left(\frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) - H.$$

Proof. If we add H to

$$\sum_q \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) \right)$$

then we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} H + \sum_q \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) \right) &= H + \sum_q \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(\frac{q+1}{q}\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_q \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) - \frac{1}{q} \right) + \sum_q \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(\frac{q+1}{q}\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_q \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) - \log\left(\frac{q+1}{q}\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_q \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) + \log\left(\frac{q}{q+1}\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_q \left(\log\left(\frac{q^2}{(q-1) \times (q+1)}\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_q \left(\log\left(\frac{q^2}{q^2-1}\right) \right) \\ &= \log\left(\frac{\pi^2}{6}\right) \end{aligned}$$

according to the theorems 2.1 and 2.6. Therefore, the proof is done. \square

8. Main Insight

The next theorem is a main insight.

Theorem 8.1. *Let $\frac{\pi^2}{6} \times \log \log n' \leq \log \log n$ for some natural number $n > 5040$ such that n' is the square free kernel of the natural number n . Then $\text{Robins}(n)$ holds.*

Proof. Let n' be the square free kernel of the natural number n , that is the product of the distinct primes q_1, \dots, q_m . By assumption we have that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} \times \log \log n' \leq \log \log n.$$

For all square free $n' \leq 5040$, $\text{Robins}(n')$ holds if and only if $n' \notin \{2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 30\}$ [3]. However, $\text{Robins}(n)$ holds for all natural numbers $n > 5040$ when $n' \in \{2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30\}$ due to the theorem 4.1. When $n' > 5040$, we know that $\text{Robins}(n')$ holds and so

$$f(n') < e^\gamma \times \log \log n'.$$

By the previous theorem 3.1:

$$f(n) < \frac{\pi^2}{6} \times \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i}.$$

Suppose by way of contradiction that Robins(n) fails. Then

$$f(n) \geq e^\gamma \times \log \log n.$$

We claim that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} \times \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i} > e^\gamma \times \log \log n.$$

Since otherwise we would have a contradiction. This shows that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} \times \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i} > \frac{\pi^2}{6} \times e^\gamma \times \log \log n'.$$

Thus

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i} > e^\gamma \times \log \log n',$$

and

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i} > f(n'),$$

This is a contradiction since $f(n')$ is equal to

$$\frac{(q_1 + 1) \times \cdots \times (q_m + 1)}{q_1 \times \cdots \times q_m}$$

according to the formula $f(x)$ for the square free numbers [3]. □

9. Proof of Main Theorem

Theorem 9.1. *The Riemann hypothesis could be true.*

Proof. We claim that for every sufficiently large Hardy-Ramanujan integer $n > 5040$, then Robins(n) could always hold. Let $\prod_{i=1}^m q_i^{a_i}$ be the representation of a sufficiently large Hardy-Ramanujan integer $n > 5040$ as a product of primes $q_1 < \cdots < q_m$ with natural numbers as exponents $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \cdots \geq a_m \geq 0$. Suppose that Robins(n) does not hold and so, the Riemann hypothesis would be false. Hence,

$$f(n) \geq e^\gamma \times \log \log n.$$

We use that theorem 2.4,

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i}{q_i - 1} \right) \times \prod_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_i^{a_i+1}} \right) \geq e^\gamma \times \log \log n$$

which is equivalent to

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1} \right) \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i} \right) \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_i^{a_i+1}} \right) \right) \geq e^\gamma \times \log \log n.$$

This is equivalent to

$$\frac{\log \log N_m}{\log \log n} \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1} \right) \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i} \right) \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_i^{a_i+1}} \right) \right) \geq e^\gamma \times \log \log N_m$$

where N_m is the primorial number of order m . If we apply the logarithm to the both sides of the inequality, then

$$\log\left(\frac{\log \log N_m}{\log \log n}\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1}\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i}\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_i^{a_i+1}}\right)\right) \geq \gamma + \log \log \theta(q_m)$$

because of $\log N_m = \theta(q_m)$. Let's multiply by -1 the both sides of the inequality,

$$\log\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \log N_m}\right) - \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1}\right) - \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i}\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{q_i^{a_i+1}}{q_i^{a_i+1} - 1}\right)\right) \leq -\gamma - \log \log \theta(q_m)$$

which is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \log N_m}\right) - \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1}\right) + \left(\sum_{q \leq q_m} \frac{1}{q}\right) - \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i + 1}{q_i}\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{q_i^{a_i+1}}{q_i^{a_i+1} - 1}\right)\right) \\ \leq \left(\sum_{q \leq q_m} \frac{1}{q}\right) - \gamma - \log \log \theta(q_m) \end{aligned}$$

after adding $\sum_{q \leq q_m} \frac{1}{q}$ to the both sides of the inequality. This the same as

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \log N_m}\right) - \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1}\right) + \sum_q \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right)\right) - \sum_{q > q_m} \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right)\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{q_i^{a_i+1}}{q_i^{a_i+1} - 1}\right)\right) \\ \leq \varpi(q_m) - H \end{aligned}$$

which is

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \log N_m}\right) - \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1}\right) - \sum_{q > q_m} \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right)\right) + \log\left(\frac{\pi^2}{6}\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{q_i^{a_i+1}}{q_i^{a_i+1} - 1}\right)\right) \\ \leq u(q_m) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

due to the definition 1.5 and the theorems 2.1, 5.1, 5.3, 6.1 and 7.1, where $\varepsilon = \varpi(q_m) - u(q_m)$ could be a sufficiently small positive real number that goes to 0 when q_m tends to infinity. Actually, q_m cannot have an upper bound under our assumption, so the positive value ε gets smaller and smaller as the chosen Hardy-Ramanujan integer n grows. In general, if q_m would have an upper bound, then our initial assumption (which is that there would be infinitely many natural numbers $n > 5040$ which are an Hardy-Ramanujan integer and counterexample of the Robin inequality)

fails as a consequence of the theorem 8.1. We know that

$$\begin{aligned}
& u(q_m) + \sum_{q>q_m} \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) \right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1} \right) \\
&= \sum_{q>q_m} \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) - \frac{1}{q} \right) + \sum_{q>q_m} \left(\frac{1}{q} - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) \right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1} \right) \\
&= \sum_{q>q_m} \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) - \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) \right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1} \right) \\
&= \sum_{q>q_m} \left(\log\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right) + \log\left(\frac{q}{q+1}\right) \right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1} \right) \\
&= \sum_{q>q_m} \left(\log\left(\frac{q^2}{q^2 - 1}\right) \right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \frac{q_i^2}{q_i^2 - 1} \right) \\
&= \sum_q \left(\log\left(\frac{q^2}{q^2 - 1}\right) \right) \\
&= \log\left(\frac{\pi^2}{6}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

using the theorem 2.6. It is enough to distribute and remove the value of $\log\left(\frac{\pi^2}{6}\right)$ from the both sides to show that

$$\log\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \log N_m}\right) + \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{q_i^{a_i+1}}{q_i^{a_i+1} - 1}\right) \right) \leq \varepsilon$$

which is equivalent to

$$\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \log N_m}\right) \times \prod_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{q_i^{a_i+1}}{q_i^{a_i+1} - 1}\right) \leq e^\varepsilon.$$

However, this could be false for a sufficiently small value of ε , since we know that ε tends to 0 as n grows. In addition, we know that $\frac{\log \log n}{\log \log N_m} > 1$ due to the theorem 1.3. In conclusion, for every sufficiently large Hardy-Ramanujan integer $n > 5040$, then $\text{Robins}(n)$ could always hold. By contraposition, the Riemann hypothesis could be true, because of the theorems 1.2 and 1.4. \square

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